Vol. LIII..... No. 17.169.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

REFUSALS TO CASH BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES SIGNED BY THE CASHIER.

MAY'S NAME DISTRUSTED.

ENFORCED RETIREMENT OF THAT OFFICIAL-THE BANK REPORTED TO HAVE LOST SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS BY HIS INVESTMENTS OF ITS

> FUNDS IN HIS SON'S BUSINESS VENTURES.

London, Nov. 16 .- Owing to the reported irregularities in the management of the Bank of England, several cases have occurred where refusals have been given to cash Bank of England notes bearing the autograph of Frank May, late Chief Cashier of the Bank. Mr. May was involved, it was said, in the operations of the firm of Coleman & May, the junior member of which is the son of Mr. May. The firm got England decided that their cashier had better retire from their employ.

Boston, Nov. 16 .- "The Herald's" London correspondent cables the following regarding the trouble in the Bank of England:

Another sensation has burst upon the financial world, involving no less an institution than the Bank of England. Some days ago it was publicly announced that Chief Cashier F. May, of the Bank of England, had resigned his post, after twenty years of service, and would retire on a pension, liberally voted by the directors. It now appears that Cashier May, so I am informed, not only retires, but his resignation was demanded by the directors, and no pension is given him, for the reason that he has involved the bank in a heavy loss. The cashier was intrusted with almost absolute power in making investments. A short time since the directors found cause to question the soundness of his judgment, which was subjecting the bank to unaccustomed loss. They voted to retire him on a half-pension.

"After a further investigation of the nature of his investments, they decided to retire him peremptorily and refused to pension him. It seems that this officer's son was chairman or leading director in some of the so-called trust companies, of which so many have gone to the wall during the last twelve months, revealing a lamentable state of financial unsoundness. In the companies in which his son was so deeply interested the cashler of the Bank of England invested large sums of the Bank's money by virtue of the discretionary power intrusted to him. The collapse of the companies swamped these investments of the Bank of England's money. The amount is not yet definitely known, but I am told that it is not less than \$1,000,000, and it may possibly be \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. One of my informants, whom word is an authority in this city, says he believes the Bank of England has lost several hundred thousand

"The cashier has been summarily removed, but the Bank probably has no means of proceeding against him, because there is no indication of dishonesty on his part, but only of exceeding bad judgment; and it is said he acted within the limits of his authority. But the revelations will come about in a curious way, for the cashier, being discharged, has not a penny to his name, and his creditors are about to proceed against him in the Bankruptcy Court, where a full investigation will be demanded.

"I am also informed that an application to hankruntey will be made this week. The cred-Itors' papers are already drawn up. The marvel is that the Bank of England permits this, for the result must show how fallible its addistration is, and public confidence will be ously disturbed. Financial men cannot un-stand why the bank allowed matters to be to the verge of this dangerous disclosure. Why did not the bank do for itself in this case dilemma? The obvious course would have been to have quietly paid their cashier's debts, and so avoided, not only the disclosure of the bank's loss, but what is even more important, the peculiar state of the administration, which gave

an individual unquestioned authority to exer-cise faulty and costly judgment. "It reveals a weak spot in the strongest finan-cial institution in the world, and will not encial institution in the world, and will not en-hance the credit of English financiering. And this is the result most to be feared, for if the British public, in the present depressed con-dition of affairs, should have any reason to lose a single grain of its implicit faith in the wisdom of the Bank of England, there is no foretelling the result on this already disturbed community.

"Of course nobody imagines that the Bank of England could be seriously affected, in a purely monetary point of view, by any loss in which an unfortunate official may have involved it. The bank is strong enough to withstand many such losses, but to abate one tittle of its prestige for sound administration is another matter, and couple this with the strange fatuity which permits its ex-cashier to be subjected to bankruptcy proceedings, with the curious disclosures of the bank's management which must of necessity ensue, is surely an error in judgment on the part of the directors. However, it is not too late for the bank to prevent the bankruptcy proceedings against its long-trusted cashier, but it has not done so yet. It is a strange thing. I give the rumor for what it is worth, but add that I see no reason to doubt its truth, considering the authority from whence it comes to me and the fact that I have always found statements from that source absolutely trustworthy."

The reports from London of the discovery of irregularities in the management of collateral securities by Mr. May, formerly cashler of the Bank of England, have not been fully credited in Wall Street. A visit to Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. garten & Co., and other houses with foreign con nections, brought out the statement that these firms were ignorant of the facts, except as they had been published in the newspapers. It was pointed they would have been reflected in weaker English markets. Bankers said that they expected no unhappy consequences from the reports, although it was regretted that the disclosures were necessary, owing to the sensitiveness of sentiment in the present unsettled state of international finances. The report that Bank of England notes bearing Mr. May's signature as cashier had been refused in London was discredited. It was declared that this could be possible only in isolated cases where ignorant persons were concerned. A London special cable dispatch reported that Bank of England stock had fallen three points yesterday, making a decline of six points in five days.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

says in its financial article, concerning rumors of England: "Probably we have heard the last of these rumors in London, but as likely as not the uneasiness will remain in places remote from here. Still we think the Bank would do well to make

that the least said the soonest mended, is a respectable one. The minority has an arguable case, its chief argument being that a declaration from the Bank would be a precedent by which the Bank would be a precedent by which the Bank would be bound whenever rumors of losses should arise. This is fallacious. First, it would not be a sure precedent, as other institutions have not found it so; secondly, the present case is a peculiar one, and could not be a real precedent for announcements of trivial matters. The Bandard says: The meeting of the bank directors yesterday was rather protracted. As the skery went, they discussed whether the resignations of two directors should be accepted. The same were even mentioned, though entirely withcost of the discussion of two directors should be accepted. The same were even mentioned, though entirely withcost of the proposal in the same were even mentioned, though entirely withcost of the proposal in the same were even mentioned, though entirely withcost of the proposal in the same were even mentioned, though entirely withcost of the proposal in the same of two directors should be unseemly, even pernicious, if any did so at this juncture."

"The Daily Telegraph" says in its financial column: The endow accertain that a declaration of the advances made by the same of two directors should be unseemly, even pernicious, if any did so at this juncture."

"The Daily Telegraph" says in its financial column: The endow of two directors and the same of two directors should be accepted. The proposal in the Government Board, Justin McCarthy, leader of the arti-particles, John Burns, the labor activator. Edward with ronical cheers from the Unionists and shouts of "Resign."

Among those voting against the Government Board, Justin McCarthy, leader of the International Cheers from the Unionists and shouts of "Resign."

Among those voting against the Government Board, Justin McCarthy, leader of the International Cheers from the Unionists and shouts of "Resign."

Among those voting against the that the least said the soonest mended, is a

GENERAL AT MARSEILLES.

NO ONE KILLED, BUT SEVERAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED-FORTY ARRESTS MADE-THE POLICE SEARCHING THE LODG-

INGS OF ANARCHISTS.

Marseilles, Nov. 16.-This city was thrown into a state bordering on panic last night by an attempt to blow up the house of General Mathelin. Commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps. who has his headquarters in Marseilles. The General was in Paris at the time. His house is surrounded by high walls, and about the premises there are placed sentry boxes. Sentries are constantly pacing their posts, and no one is allowed to approach the place unchallenge Yet some one managed to pass the sentries, and into trouble, and the governors of the Bank of placed in the room which the orderlies occupied in the house some sort of an infernal machine At midnight the occupants of the house and every one else in the neighborhood were aroused by a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings to their foundations. Everybody rushed out to ascertain the cause of the explosion, and the streets near the division headquarters were soon filled with an excited throng of people many of whom were only partly dressed.

After the excitement had partly subsided th police made an investigation. It was found that the explosion had made a breach in th walls and that a large quantity of wreckage had been hurled through the geards' room Though the orderlies were in bed at the time none of them were injured. The windows of all the houses in the neighborhood were smashed. A girls' school adjacent to the headquarters sustained the most damage. The scene here after the explosion was exciting. All the inmates of the school had gone to bed, and when the explosion occurred many of them went into hysterics. One of the sentry boxes close to where the bomb had been placed was

The police found the lid of a tin case which is believed to have contained dynamite. They also found an unexploded bomb in the corridor of the General's house. Experts have examined the bomb, and say it contained gunpowder mixed with a sort of chlorate. The extempo rized bomb was apparently made by some person not skilled in the manufacture of explosives, and therefore not an Anarchist.

Among the forty men who have been arrested are twelve Italians. The police of the entire French Riviera, are out on an Anarchist hunt. An Italian hairdresser named Rolli was arrested this afternoon in Nice. He is known to be a zealous Anarchist, and is suspected of having been concerned in the bomb-throwing at the Barceiona Opera House. A Spaniard calling himself Robo was arrested to-day at St. Laurent de Cerda, near the Spanish frontier. He confessed that Robo was an assumed name and that he came from Barcelona. He said that his object in coming to France was to escape military service in the Melilla campaign.

The last arrest reported in Marseilles is that of a clerk in an insurance office. He is only eighteen years old, but is known as a fireeighteen years old, but is known as a fire-eating Anarchist. The police believe that he knows who caused the explosion. Among the prisoners is an Italian Anarchist named Carlo. It is reported that an hour before the explosion occurred he predicted that a great calamity would soon happen in Marseilles. The police believe that he, if he did not commit the outrage himself, knows who did and he will be subjected to the closest questioning by the police magistrate.

once magnerate.

In some quarters it is surmised that the explosion was caused by some malcontent soldier.

It is thought by many persons that the outrage is an outcome of the recent strike of tram-car men here. At that time soldiers were employed to protect the company in running its cars, and it is believed that the explosion was caused by some revengeful striker. Two men have been found who say that they

aw men have been found who say that they saw the man who committed the outrage sitting on the steps at the principal entrance to the building a short time before the explosion occurred.

The alarm caused by the explosion is evident everywhere this evening. Theatres and music everywhere this evening. Theatres and music halls are nearly empty, as everybody fears that more explosions have been planned by the Anarchists. The cafes are deserted and the number of arrivals at the hotels has declined noticeably. The police have continued all day their search of houses and apartments occupied by Anarchist suspects. Much Anarchist literature has been seized. In one house the police found a large quantity of handbills calling upon the people to rise against the bourgeois authorities. It is reported that a large quantity of explosives was found in an Anarchist's dwelling to-night.

Madrid, Nov. 16.-The Spanish Government re ceived to-day Sultan Muley Hassan's reply to its communication concerning the attacks of the Riffs upon Meillia. The Sultan declares his friendship for Spain and his eagerness to settle the existing trouble and remove every difficulty between Moroc-co and Spain. He has sent his brother, Muley Araaff, he says, with a large force of horsemen to the boundary of the Riff territory to advise the tribesmen to abandon their hostile attitude and has ordered the Riff Governors to mest Mule Araaff and co-operate with him in pacifying the

The Sultan does not mention the indemnity which the Spanish Government requires for the expenses of mobilizing troops and sending men and materials to Melilla. With his reply he has sent a copy of the circular which he has sent to the Riff Governors reminding them that Spain has the right to build forts in the neighborhood of Melilla, as he himself hought the land and presented it to the Spanish Government. The circular also threatens the Riffs with the Spain's curse and with dire punishment in case they disobey him.

The United Press correspondent at Melilla telegraphed early this morning: "Yesterday there was little fighting. Both day and night there were only small skirmishes between the Riffs and the convicts carrying provisions to the forts nearest the hostile trenches."

Part of the Spanish squadron has been ordered to proceed at once to Tangler.

THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

London, Nov. 16.-The debate on the Parish Coun-

cils or Local Government bill occupied all the time in the House of Commons this evening. Walter McLaren, Radical, Member for the Crewe division of Cheshire and a pronounced woman suf-

fragist, moved that the committee be instructed to insert in the bill a provision enfranchising women who would be entitled, if they were men to vote in local Government and Parliamentary

ment Board, opposed for the Ministry Mr. Mc-Laren's motion. Women already possessing the right to vote on local affairs, he said, would have also the right to vote for parish councillors. The multiplication of amendments threatened to pro-long the debate indefinitely and to suffocate the bill.

iong the debate indennitely and to suffocate the bill.

The House then divided on Mr. McLaren's motion, which was carried by a vote of 147 to 125. The announcement that the Government had been defeated by a majority of twenty-one was greeted with ironical cheers from the Unionists and shouts of "Resign!"

Among those voting against the Government were Sir Charles Dilke, advanced Radical; James Stansfeld, Radical and former president of the Local Government Board, Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, John Leng, advanced Liberal; John Burns, the labor agitator; Edward Blake, the Irish Nationalist, from Canada, and William O'Brien, anti-Parnellite.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE HOUSE OF A THE WIND KICKED UP TOO HIGH A SEA

WONDERFUL SPEED MADE BY THE CRUISER IN HER PRELIMINARY RUN-SHE MAKES

24.9 KNOTS AN HOUR.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.; Boston, Nov. 16.-The cruiser Columbia did not have an opportunity to show her speed in the official trial except to a limited extent, although her builders made a brave effort in the face of obstacles to fulfil the requirements of their ontract. Wednesday's rainstorm was followed last night and to-day by a cold wave, accompanied by high wind. The mercury fell this morning to 28 degrees, and the wind from the westward to-day attained a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. This kicked up an ugly sea in the harbor, while out in the bay the waves were not reassuring to timid landsmen. Mr. Cramp had made all arrangements for the official trial to-day, and decided to make the attempt, although the conditions were certainly not favorable for the best results. The Trial Board came down to Boston Light on a tug early this mornng, and at about 8 o'clock the Columbia was under way, headed for Cape Ann. The bay was covered, as far as the eye could reach, with huge white-crested billows and as the Columbia preceded out into the open water the wind incaps a veil of mist, through which the sun made constant succession of rainbows. The decks vere soon covered with the spray as the Columbia ploughed her way through the heavy seas.

Notwithstanding the rough weather, the ship stood up as stiff as a rock, not pitching nor rolling perceptibly, although her stern quiv-ered and vibrated beneath the tremendous strokes of the rapidly revolving propellers. The wind struck her on her quarter so heavily that it was unsafe to walk the deck unless supported by a rope or projection of her super-structure, and while the cruiser was not sent structure, and while the cruiser was not sent straight into the teeth of the gale, she, nevertheless, was not being tested under the most advantageous conditions. The stakeboats were the Dolphin, stationed opposite Thatcher's Island; the Iwana, stationed about two and a half miles to the northwest; the Kearsarge, more than six miles further on; the Leyden, Fern, Narkeeta, Fortune and Vesuvius.

The Columbia ran down leisurely toward the starting line, the speed gradually increasing, and when within a few miles of the start forced draught was put on, and she crossed the line

draught was put on, and she crossed the line at 10.45:25. She passed the second mark at 10:51:23, her engines making from 139 to 135 rev-olutions, and running at the rate of about 22% ds. She continued on for a few minutes, in it was discovered that she was going out that the Kearsarge, the third marking boat, had been blown off her course, her anchors drag-ging for nearly two miles. It was impractica-ble to finish the test to-day. The stakeboats were supposed to be making observations of the tides, and with the Kenrsarge out of the list the result would not be accepted. The en-gines were slowed down, and soon the big com-merce-destroyer was headed back toward Bos-ton. The head of the Board, Admiral Belknap. ton. The head of the Board, Admiral Beinnap, sent orders to the Dolphin to nglift to the other stakeboats the postponement of the race against time, and the Columbia steamed back to her anchorage. Another attempt, if the weather permits, will be made on Saturday.

The preliminary trial on Tuesday was more sterificant than was at first supposed. Mr. The preliminary trial on Tuesday was more significant than was at first supposed. Mr. Cramp in his modesty did not give out the exact speed of his splendid ship. By careful estimate made by the members of the Trial Board on the ship on Tuesday the following speed was shown: Going north and while the ship had been under forced draught for only about ten minutes the Columbia ran between the last two buoys, a distance of about seven and three She then made the long turn, and coming down the course under fresh impulse of the forced draught she covered the same seven and three-fourths knots at the rate of 24.9 knots, almost at the rate of 25 knots or about 25 land miles an hour. This has never before been done by any large vessel for a long or short period, so far as is recorded, and mayal officers could scarcely credit their senses when the time was

miles, but there is little doubt that she will, with favorable conditions, exceed 23 knots on an average, and win at least \$400,000 bonus for A WELCOME FROST AT BRUNSWICK.

computed. Of course no one expects that the Columbia will be able to keep up that rate of steed over the entire course of hearly ninety

END OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC THOUGHT TO BE NEAR-THE PEOPLE

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 16.-Frost and ice formed in Brunswick and the surrounding country this morning, and the jubilant people are celebrating. The last scenes of the Brunswick epidemic are

business.

At Jesup, Ga., ice formed a quarter of an inenthick, and Surgeon Murray sent the following messure to Surgeon-General Wyman:

"Good frost last night, Quarter-inch fre, Recomnored the removal of cordon now, and as soon
as disinfection is completed, which will be to-morrow, that trains be allowed to stop."

Collector Deveaux, the epideralc disburring agent,
is out of funds again, and Surgeon Murray last
night telegraphed for 5,000 more to complete the
payment of money due to wage-carners.

Only two new cases of fever are reported to-day,
Eight patients were discharged.

THE FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER.

NOW FALLS OVER A WIDE AREA-HIGH WINDS

ALONG THE LAKES. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The storm which swept down from the westward last night was severe in this neighborhood. About 3 o'clock this morning there was a succession of heavy squalls. One of these wrecked the tile factory of George Bassett, twisted a house off its foundations, blew down trees and electric light poles, broke wipdows and toppled chinneys over. Much damage of a minor

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Snow fell throughout the Mohawk Valley early this morning to a depth of Mohawk Vailey early this morning to a depth of from four to six inches. The storm lasted only an hour or two and was severe during that time. The weather up to this has been pleasant and the urani fall rains have not been experienced. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The snowstorm which set in Tuesday night ceased yesterday afternoon, and the weather is now clear and cold. The storm was most severe in the section around Dunkirk, where ten inches of snow fell, and travel was impeded all day. Jamestown also had a heavy snowfall, with high cold winds. Clearing weather is reported from both places to-day.

Little Fails, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Six inches of snow fell here last night. The fall is general in this section.

tion.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 16.—The first snow of the scaron fell yesterday. It was general throughout the Northwest. The cold wave extends from the Mississippi to the Atlantic as far south as the Gulf with the temperature 15 to 18 degrees below the normal.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 16.-The schooner Flora Emma, Captain Thomas Fox, of Port Hope, Ont. with 144,600 feet of lumber, broke from her moor ings in the outer harbor during the terrible gale last night and went ashore near the shore end

of the east breakwater. The crew was rescued by the life-savers.

The tug Eliza J. Redford went out into the storm to save the vessel. She labored heavily, burst a steam pipe and drifted helpiessly ashore alongside the schooner. Captain Featherstonhaugh, of the tug, was washed overboard and drowned. Both tug and vessel are a total loss.

Port Elgin, Ont., Nov. 16.—Large quantities of steamer wreckage has been coming ashore here all day. A piece of board was found with a few letters on it, but the name could not be discerned. It is generally believed that some steamer has been lost in the heavy gale and snowstorm which has prevailed during the last few days.

TO STOP THE CORBETT-MITCHELL FIGHT.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 16.-This afternoon the mail from Talianassee brought a letter from the office of the Governor directing Sheriff Broward to take all proper precautions to prevent any prize fight, or so-called "glove contest," in Duval County.

The sporting men say that the statute does not contemplate a fight like the one arranged between Corbett and Mitchell, duelling being the offence aimed at. The syndicate which has put up \$25,000 for this fight is as positive as ever that the fight will come off here.

CITY REPUBLICANS ACT.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

PROVISION MADE FOR A NUMBER OF WELL-KNOWN MEN TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF TREACHERY AND REPORT A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION-SOME STRONG SPEECHES.

There has not been for many years a livelier meeting of the Republican County Committee than was held last night, and the attendance was by far the largest that there has been in a long time. The reports that the present county leaders were to receive a severe overhauling for the condition of the county organization had served to bring out nearly every member of the committee who could get to the hall, and before the regular hour for the meeting it was packed.

The precaution has been taken by the secretary of the County Committee to prevent the presence of those who had no right to be there by issuing cards of admission to the memcreased in violence, sending up from the white bers, so that only they could gain admission. In spite of this precaution many men who were not members were admitted. Jacob M. Patterson and the various district leaders were on hand early, and they held a brief conference before the meeting was kalled to order. John S. Smith, the chairman of the committee, did not take his place on the platform until some time after the usual hour, and when he did so there was a buzz of excitement, for it was expected that the proceedings would be of the liveliest kind. Anti-ipations were realized. Mr. Smith made a speech complimenting the Republicans on the recent victory and then, turning upon the subject uppermost in the mind of every one present, declared that if the party must be purified it must be purified within the ranks, but he hoped that it would be done as Lincoln said, "With malice toward none and with charity for all."

HOW JACOB M. PATTERSON WAS RECEIVED. Mr. Smith then recognized Jacob M. Patterson, the chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, to allow him to make a report from his committee. Some hissed and others cheered him. His report was in the form of a resolution which the Executive Committee had adopted at its meeting on Wednesday, and which he had been directed to present. Mr. Patterson prefaced the introduction of the resolution by saying that since the last election there had been charges of corruption and fraud against certain district leaders. The constitution of the County Committee provided several ways in which such charges could be investigated, but the Executive Committee had decided that the best way to get at the charges was to appoint a committee of leading Republicans to investigate the accusations, and see whether or

not they were true. Then Mr. Patterson presented the following

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, it is charged in a portion of the public press of this city that certain representative members of the body are and have been unfaithful treacherous and disloyal to the Republican party and its cardidates, and and that prompt and decisive action may be taken

by it, thereepou, be sching such chartes and to report to this body the result

facts as are in their possession relating thereto.

Resolved, That the committee small have power to fil

secretary. They were listened to with the closest attention, and at the close of the reading Mr. Patterson moved their adoption. Then the debate, which was the warmest that there has been in the committee for a long time,

Edwin Einstein was recognized by the chairman, and he immediately started to attack the resolutions and the county organization as it now is managed. He declared that as far as any investigation went it was utterly worthless and unnecessary. What was wanted was a reorganization. There was not a man in the reorganization. There was not a man in the room, he said, who did not believe that many of the returns which came in on Election night were fraudulent. It was a siur on the intelligence of any man to ask him to believe that there were election districts in which only one Republican vote was counted. "In my judgment, there is no need for investigation whatever. What we need is reorganization. The Republican party in this city for the last six or ever. What we need to go the last six or seven years has not been what it ought to be. We ought to have an organization in this city with 100,000 votes, and we would have it if the people had any confidence in the county organization. What do we want of investigation?

to Mr. Patterson's resolution, that a committee be appointed to prepare immediately a plan for a reorganization of the county organization. This proposition was cheered intensely. Mr. Einstein named the members of the committee N. Bliss, Horace Porter, J. Harsen Rhoades, George W. Lyon, Elihu Root, William Brook-field, William Strauss, William L. Strong, Lispenard Stewart, Joseph H. Choate, Horace Russell, Edward Lauterbach, Colonel George Bliss, Edward Mitchell, Daniel Butterfield, C. H. T. Collis, James S. Lehmaier, George J. Seabury Charles Stewart Smith, Daniel G. Rollins, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, Isaac Schurman and Jesse

Seligman.

General Collis seconded the amendment offered by Mr. Einstein. He said that he was in full accord with it, and that he had come to the meeting with a resolution of a similar nature, intending to introduce it. He said he wanted to enter his protest against the poor organization which the Republicans have in this city. In Philadelphia, where he came from on the night before the election, the Republicans in each district know just about what voters are coming out and how they are going to vote. "The voters there vote, and they do not have to be paid for it either," he declared with emphasis. "I don't believe in investigating committees. Let us have a new organization." Ex-Judge Ernest Hall said he believed in the amendment offered by Mr. Einstein. Owing to the management in some of the districts the Republican vote in this city is constantly decreasing, instead of increasing.

Job E. Hedges, the leader of the Xith Assembly District, said that the Republican organization in this city had not the confidence of Republicans. "If a man in this organization is dishonest he must leave it. If a man cannot give a reason for the vote of his district he must be succeeded. If a man can carry his district, but another man can get a larger majority, we want that man. There are men in this organization who ought to be investigated. The recent uprising of the good citizens of the country has given us hope that we may yet overthrow Tammany Hall in this city.

Captain Hugh Coleman said that he heard things while going through one district on Election Day which made him lean up against a lamp post for support. Charges had been made, he added, which, if proved true, would prevent many men from coming into the hall. John Proctor Clarke was of the opinion that the Republican organization of the county was a General Collis seconded the amendment of-

BOMB EXPLOSION IN FRANCE. COLUMBIA'S TRIAL POSTPONED TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY. ALBERT E. WHYLAND RESIGNS.

THE TREASURER OF THE BIG GROCERY COMPANY GIVES UP HIS PLACE.

A BIG AND LIVELY MEETING OF THE IT IS SAID THAT HE IS UNWILLING TO REMAIN SUBORDINATE TO THE NEW MANAGE-

> MENT, AND THAT HE WILL LEAVE THE FIRM ALTOGETHER.

The many friends of Albert E. Whyland will be surprised to learn that he has sent in his resignation as treasurer of the Thurber, Whyland Com-pany, which recently went into the hands of a re-Mr. Whyland handed in his letter of resignation to the company yesterday, saying that, "in view of the fact that the company is in the hands of a receiver, I do not see that there is any further object in holding an official position in it." When seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday, Mr. Whyland tion had become known so soon, as he feared that was in its present delicate condition of reorganiza-

"It is the furthest from my desire to do anything that would in any way act as a detriment to the interests of the firm while the plans of reorganization are pending. That I need rest after the heavy as possible I shall take a trip to Bermuda or some other southern point to recuperate. What I shall do after that I cannot say. The company may not accept my resignation and may make such terms with me that shall induce me to remain in the com-

A man well acquainted with the affairs of the company as they at present stand said to the re-

A man well acquainted with the affairs of the company as they at present stand said to the reporter:

"The fact of the matter is Mr. Whyland is going to get out of the company and stay out, but he wishes to do so in a way that will cause as little injury to the interests of the company as possible. As the plan of reorganization stands at present, a rew and controlling element is coming into the company, which will force Mr. Whyland into a third position. As matters stood at the time the company went into the hands of a receiver, he was second in the concern. Mr. Whyland is too much of a man to play third fiddle to the new element coming into the concern, and so he is going to get out. For the last six months he has received overtures from many well-known firms to go into business with them, but he has refused them all. But now that he is going to sever his connections with this company, it is possible that he will enter some other enterprise in the wholesale grocery line. If he does so, he will probably carry fifty of the clerks and salesmen in the old company with him."

Mr. Whyland is fifty-three years old, and has heen in the Thurber, Whyland Company over twenty years. He entered it as a salesman and worked his way up to his present position. He is a member of the Union League Club, and has been well-known in business and social circles for many years.

FIRE IN A FEMALE SEMINARY.

FLAGRATION IS THOUGHT TO BE SERIOUS. Madison, Wis., Nov. 16.-The city fire departmen has just been called to Edgewood Female Seminary two miles west of this city. The illumination por tends a serious conflagration. Fifty girls are in at-tendance at the school, but all can escape, as the two buildings are low.

IT CONTAINS FIFTY-TWO PUPILS, AND THE CON-

A SENSATION IN WASHINGTON SQUARE. FIFTH-AVE. STAGE HORSES RUN AWAY-THEY

TRY TO GET AT A LOAD OF BREWERS' BARLEY. Lower Fifth-ave. developed a sensation yesterday

afternoon which the people who dwell in the old prownstone houses about Washington Square are not inclined to believe, though some of them saw

A Fifth-ave, stage ran away.

What started the thing no one knows. No one suspects that the horses which fled in terror before the rumbling old buss had anything to do with the terrific speed the vehicle had obtained when it started across Washington Square; and, of course, no one in Washington Square believes in ghosts-of

brewers' barley, which passed up South Fifth-ave, and crossed the park shortly after noon. Stage 6, of the Fifth-ave, line, was quietly sleeping at Fourth-st. As the load of barley passed by that delicacy, and awoke as from a dream. They saw the barley just disappearing into the square, and with a jump started. The driver, James Murphy, was powerless to stop them. It is said that he was so surprised himself at the strange motion that his strength left him, and he sat supefied on the box of the stage until the thing dashed into the Washington Memorial Arch and threw him to the ground.

ground.

There were no passengers in the stage to tell of its wonderful flight, and fortunately there were not, for the company was taking the thing up to the stables in Eighty-ninth-st. in pieces all yesterday afternoon, and the driver is in the hospi-

The horses turned from the Square Into. Waverly Place and tore down to Broadway after the barley, but a policeman arrested them before they arertook the load.

HORSES AND RIDERS TUMBLE TOGETHER.

IN EXCITING SCENE NOT ON THE PROGRAMME. AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

An exciting accident occurred in the course of the race scene in the play of "The Prodigal Daugh-At the water-jump last night Mr. Boyne was about two lengths ahead, and got safely over. One of the other horses stumbled, and with its rider and fused heap. There was much excitement in the audience, and the screams of women mingled with

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 16.—The trustees of D. L. Moody's Northfield school yesterday afternoon cleeted J. N. Harris, of New-London, Conn., presi-dent of the school, in place of Hiram Camp, who dent of the school, in plac-died several months ago.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Complete official returns on the McKinley and Neal vote shows that McKinley received (21,336 and Neal 352,129, making the Governor's plurality over Neal 81,007.

Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The house of John Copeland, in Springfield Township, was entered last night by burglars. Mr. Copeland and his wife were chloreformed and \$100 was taken from the man's pillow. This is the eighth burglary that has been committed in this vicinity within a week, chloroform being used in each instance.

Pittsburg, Nov. 16.—James Newton Hill, charged with the murder of Mrs. Rotzler in the Allegheny Park last March, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Thomas Burke, Fred Hall and Arthur Murray have been arrested, and are held by the police for the murder of Thomas Prunty, who was shot and killed by robbers at his home early yesterday morning. Two of the men have been identified.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Fears are expressed for the safety of the scaling schooner Mary Brown, which left Sand Point forty-four days ago for Vic-toria, B. C. Besides the captain and crew, the scaler carried two passengers. Nothing has been heard of her since she left Sand Point.

Chicago, Nov. 16 - Frank Springer, "Buck" Kearns and Thomas O'Keefe are under arrest for supposed complicity in the destruction by fire a short time ago of the Chicago City Raliway Company's carbarns. About \$100.000 worth of property, including to horses, was burned. The men are also accused of stealing a number of horses during the confusion caused by the fire.

caused by the fire.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 15.—A wreck occurred yesterday just outside the city limits on the Baltimore and Southwestern Railroad. Charles S. Neff. headbrakeman, was killed, and seventeen freight cars laden with merchandise shipped from Cincinnati to the Southwest were destroyed.

Ukiah, Cal. Nov. 16.—The overland stage was robbed yesterday five miles north of here by a lone highwayman. He wore blue overalls, had a cotton mask and a double-barrel shotgun. The amount of treasure it was impossible to ascertain. The passengers were unmolested.

FUSILLADE AT DELMONICO'S

A CRANK'S WILD SHOTS.

RESTAURANT. DELIBERATELY DRAWING HIS REVOLVER, EL FIRES THROUGH THE WINDOWS-MEN AND

HE CREATES A PANIC AT THE FIFTH AVE.

WOMEN RUSH WILDLY TO ESCAPE-THE CRAZY MAN USES HIS LAST BULLETS IN THE VESTIBULE-NO ONE

HURT-HE SAYS HE WANTED TO SCARE THE "NABOBS."

A man who was believed to be a crank created consternation at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon by shootin & hrough the windows on the Fifth-ave, side or the restaurant, and also in the vestibule. He was overpowered and arrested promptly, and it was learned later that he was a stonecutter, who had been without work for a week, and had been drinking freely. He said he wanted only to scare the "rich folks" in the restaurant. If that was his design, he certainly succeeded. His firing caused a panic in the fashionable resort. Well-dressed men and women sprang from the tables and fled to the sidewalks in Broadway and Fifth-ave., while the waiters crawled under tables in fear and

trembling.

It was a few minutes before 5 p. m. when a short, chunky man, who had a clean-shaven face and sharp features, stopped on the Fifthave. sidewalk in front of Delmonico's and looked into the restaurant. He seemed to be cold and hungry as he looked through the plate-glass windows at the tables where delicate viands were being served to comfortably clad men and women. It was too early for the restaurant to be crowded, but there were fifty or more people at the tables. Suddenly the man drew from his pocket a five-chambered revolver of large calibre, pointed it at the fourth window north of the entrance in the avenue, and fired, The bullet made a hole through the plate glass, and passed over the heads of four persons seated at a table near the window. Then the man ran swiftly to the entrance of the restaurant, and, pausing there for a moment, he fired two more shots quickly. The bullets made holes in the window immediately north of the entrance, and entered the restaurant at angles which let them pass safely over the heads of the patrons and waiters.

THE FUSILLADE ENDED. Before the echoes of the shots had died away the man with the revolver had darted through the door into the vestibule. There he emptied his weapon by firing two more shots, the bullets flying against the ceiling.

The firing had already caused tumult in the estaurant. Women screamed, and rushed toward the exits, minding nothing in their haste. Men ran out hatless. Waiters scurried about bewildered, trying to hide themselves. Some of them crawled under the tables. The man who had caused the commotion stood in the vestibule and laughed, holding the smoking revolver in his hand.

Felix J. Jewell, a fireman of Engine Company No 16, ran into the vestibule of the restaurant. He seized the man after the fifth shot was fired, and threw him down on the floor. George T. Hancock, of No. 100 West Eighty-sixth-st., helped the fireman to overpower and disarm the crank. They were joined a minute later by Park Policeman Joseph Dillor who arrested the man, thinking that he had shot somebody. Then he began to ask questions, and could find nobody who was willing to make a complaint against the prisoner. He de-West Thirtieth-st., and he was accompanied there by Fireman Jewell. On the way to the

station the prisoner said: THE SHOOTER AIRS HIS IDEAS scare those nabobs. They don't have to work,

and they live like kings, while many poor fellows are going about the streets without 10 cents to buy bread with."

At the police station the prisoner said he was
George A. Roeth, a stoneculter, twenty-seven
years old, unmarried, and lived at No. 530 West
Forty-sixth-st. In his pocket was found a piece
of paper on which he had written:

Friday, November 10, 1883. st. dock: I hereby tender my resignation as a stone-cutter on this Department of Docks, the same to

cutter on this Department of Docks, the same to take effect immediately.

"Why were you shooting at Delmonico's?" Sergeant Lane inquired, after hearing the charge against the prisoner.

"I didn't like the way the rich people were treating the working class," Roeth replied, "and I wanted to frighten them into changing their ideas. That was why I got the revolver and bullets. I want them to give work to poor people. I took care not to hurt any of them."

Roeth did not appear to be under the influence of liquor. When he was locked up upon the charge of disorderly conduct he sang songs in his cell and seemed to be happy. Park Policeman Dillon and Fireman Jewell made the complaints against the prisoner, the people at Delmonico's refusing to make any charge.

Roeth lived on the top floor of the tenementhouse No. 539 West Forty-sixth-st., with his widowed mother and his brothers, Alfred and Albert. They were surprised to hear of his arrest last evening. He had not been an associate of Anarchists, they said, and he had said nothing to indicate that he had any ill feeling toward rich people. He had given up his work as a stonecutter a week ago, and had been drinking hard, but he was not believed to be crazy. Albert Roeth, who is a designer, said he had told his brother to find a furnished room if he was going to drink, as the family would not be annoyed by him when he was drunk. The revolver was one which had been in the house a long time, and never had been used until yesterday afternoon.

"PRINCESS ANNE" OF HOBOKEN. THE WOMAN WITH A HAUGHTY AIR AND A

LITTLE DOG MAKES ANOTHER CALL washingtoh, Nov. is—the little woman with cold, haughty air and an old-fashioned turban, who came to the White House yesterday accompanied by a little dog, is not Queen Victoria. She came again to-day and explained that she was Princess

again to-day and explained that she was Princess Anne, a niece of the Queen. The nature of her business she refused to disclose to any one of the ushers or policemen, saying it was of a private, personal nature, which could be attended to by the President only, and it did not concern the affairs of her royal aunt. She admitted, however, that her present residence was Hoboken, N. J. That the Princess reads the newspapers was shown by her insistance that the President had returned to Washington, and diplomatic endeavors to give her a contrary idea met with no success.
"But I will call again," said Princess Anne, moving toward the outer door. "If the President knew that I were here he would receive me immediately, I have no card to leave. Simply mention my name—that will be sufficient."

Indianapolis, Nov. 16.—The machinations of a crank, which might have resulted in a tragedy, were crank, which might have resulted in a tragedy, were foiled by Governor Matthews to-day, when Hirana Collins, a demented resident of White County, was landed in the Logansport Insene Asylum. On November 3 the Governor received the first of a number of threatening letters from Collins, in which he blamed the executive for the hard times, demanded immediate relief, and said there would be "hell" in the near future if prompt answer was not made. An investigation, which was kept secret until to-day, was begun, and it developed that Collins was a desperate crank. The Governor's anxiety was finally worked to a high pitch by the receipt of a telegram demanding to know if the petitions were being considered. The Logansport authorities arrested Collins Wednesday and placed him in the asylum. It now comes to light that he had purchased a revolver and was about to start for the